### COLONIES IN NEW JERSEY

JEWISH REFUGEES ARE REDEEMING THE WILD LANDS.

The State is at Present About Half Wilder-Fared - The Success of Woodbine, Rosenhayn and Carmel.

State Geologist Kummell, who has been consulting with Governor Voorhees for some time on the matter of redeeming New Jersey forest lands, will send out in a short time bulletins on forestry, so that the people will be brought to see the possibilities of the State's woodlands and make than a half-million acres cleared and prosperous land.

Some time ago a movement, looking in the same direction, was placed on foot to have the State own the forest lands. New Jersey is at present about half wilderness, the wilds of the southern part of the State making up this great percentage. The possibilities of this uncultivated section were recognized years ago by Russian and Polish Jews, who established colonies there.

There is a circle in the South Jersey pine lands, touching points in Cumberland, Salem and Cape May counties that are experimental, and, in the main, successful colonies. Such are Alliance, Rosenhayn, Carmel and Woodbine, Baron de Hirsch's well-

known community. Alliance, in Salem County, was at one time in the eyes of benevolent people of both America and Europe, and its establishment was hailed as a solution of an international problem. The persecuted Jews of Russia were fleeing by shiploads and throwing themselves upon the mercles of other nations, particularly England. England, to relieve herself, sent them to America. The problem of their dis-cosal in this country became a philanthropic question. This section had the advantage of being close to the mar-kets of New York and Philadelph'a. Land was very low, acreage enough for a whole city being purchasable for the price of a single city lot. Soon the wilderness was made to blossom. Vincland was transformed from a woodland hamlet into a pretty city, attracting buyers from all parts of the country, with successful foreign colonies surrounding it. Hammontown had evolved out of a dense woodland into a big tract of small fruit farms. Egg Harbor became a prosperous German town. With these successful experiments in view, the Hebrew Aid Society was induced by a Vineland agent, who at that time was an emigrant commissioner, to purchase a tract which became Alliance. It was in a corner of Salem County, and the nearest trading point was Vineland. The tract purchased was some distance from the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and six miles from the West Jersey road. A road was cut through the woods, a large square opening made, and a coarse barracks The plot of 1000 acres was erected. later split into fifteen-acre lots, and sman cabins erected, at a cost of \$150, to be paid for in twenty years, without interest.

In spite of these charitable plans there soon came signs of discontent. Across the country ten miles or so there was an older colony known as Estelle, in Atlantic County. Its inhabitants possessed some means.

Creating farms in the wilderness did not appeal to the inhabitants of Estelle, and many of them started out as peddlers. Soon Estelle became a deserted village, and the fate of the older colony had a demoralizing ef-fect upon Alliance. The people of the latter settlement began to grow dissatisfied and wearled the Hebrew Aid So. ciety beyond patience by importunities for money to start up in business, or working their little farms. The Ald Society, to get rid of the annoy-ance, gave the colony over to the Alliance Land Trust.

The families that remained were pa-tient and industrious. They raised fruit, some of them realizing from \$300 to \$500 a year. In winter they made garments for New York con-Some of them started the making of cigars and cigarettes. The cottages were enlarged, an English public school was started, and a synagogue organized. Many prospered to the extent of giving their children advanced educations. In course of time several large industries located at Alliance. The town gradually extended toward the railroad, and now stretches along a single street three miles to Norma, the nearest railroad point.

Rosenhayn, another of the Hebrew settlements, was started about the same time as Alliance. It was direct-ly on the line of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, midway between Bridgeton and Vineland. The New York Hebrew Emigrant Ald Society placed six Jewish families at Rosenhayn, which now is a well-organized village of 900 people. One of the features of the place is a co-operative factory, where each employe shares the profits of the month. It appears to be working well.

Carmel, like Alliance, missed the line of the railroad. It had no association or corporation backing. It was started in 1882 by the association of 100 families, which, having a little capital, wanted to get out of New Xork's crowded tenements. They see the same length of telegraph wires.

lected a site between Deerfield and Millville. The colonists appealed to Baron de Hirsch, who advanced \$5000. Carmel to-day is a successful colony. but it is seven miles from any other place, and is three miles from the Bridgeton and Millville traction line. The town is small, the synagogue being the only public building. There are several small industries, but most of the inhabitants still till the soil.

Woodbine, the best-known of all the colonies, was founded ten years ago, and is directly on the West Jersey and Seashore Road, in the northern part of Cape May County. It contains 260 Jewish and forty Gentile families. Lere is located the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School. Out of this institution it is possible that the men will come who will make the South Jersey wilderness teem with prosperous farms and settlements. This was one object of the Baron's beneficence, another being to raise up men to preach and apply the doctrines of Zionism. Much money has been spent on Woodbine, and it is said that the expenditures on it each year exceed the receipts. But there is no doubt of the success of small farming in South Jersey. Land is cheap, and the Jewish colonist is patient and persevering. New Jersey depends upon him largely to redeem the waste wilderness of the State,-New York Post.

#### A REMARKABLE TRIBUTE.

George P. Rowell's Printer's Ink Dis-

cusses Country Weeklies. The weekly home paper, the only news sheet probably published in the town or village far removed from a large city, is the most closely read and thoroughly respected publication to be found anywhere. It carries greater weight, has larger influence with the conservative old fogles who have been wrought up to await its weekly coming ever since they can remember. Its coming is indeed one of the weekly events, and it goes through the hands of the household in their regular order of precedence. The reading of its columns never be-comes perfunctory. The head of the household gets it first, of course, and retiring into the chimney corner of a winter evening or some cosy nook on the porch of a summer twilight, he commences at the top of the first column, his forefinger perhaps markparagraph, and reading each through it, takes up the next and the next, until he has digested all the news and the editorial opinions. But he is not yet through, for the advertisements in their turn also command his attention. A generation ago the country weekly was regarded with actual veneration throughout the land, and its influence was paramount everywhere outside of cities. Nowadays its sphere has become much circumscribed, but there are still many sections where its influence is supreme. In these the weight of an advertisement in its columns is still greater than any presented to a city clientele through the paper that hap-pens at the moment to be their favorite.-Printer's Ink.

#### How a Doctor Charges.

The enormous fees charged and received (in many cases) by physicians of no extraordinary skill have excited the entire medical profession. A leadpractitioner in this city recently explained his method of charging to some inquisitive friends. "In the first place," he said, "I try to learn some thing about the financial position of my patient before rendering a statement, and I never send in a bill for services under three months. Frequently I wait six or twelve. Eut I make out my bills every week just as regularly as I pay my servants, and lay them away for future considera-Suppose I have decided that Mr. Blank can afford to pay \$500 for an operation. I set that sum down in the bill; then when the bill is rendered I charge six per cent. interest for the period that has elapsed. If it is a year he final charge is \$530. The odd dollars make a bill look better, you know, and, besides, I am entitled to inter-We doctors are obliged to sock it to our rich patients pretty hard, because we have so large a charity clientele which demands a lot of our timeand time is money."-Victor Smith, in New York Press.

Eggs Saved in a Queer Way.

Mrs. Isabel Savory tells in her book, A Sportswoman in India," a story of a hen that was setting, but unluckly for her hatching operations, was interrupted by a cobra, which entered through a chink in the henhouse.

The cobra made a fine meal of well-warmed eggs, but when it essayed to retire by the same hole through which it had entered, it found those eggs in the way. It was much too large to get out, so it stuck in the hole, half in the hen-house and half outside. There it was discovered the next morning in a surfeited condition. It paid for its greediness with its life, and then it paid back the eggs it had stolen; for when the body of the snake was opened the eggs were all found unbroken and warm. They were re-placed under the hen, and in due time were hatched, none the worse for their peculiar incubation.

Australia and England have about

### PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER SHOWS GREAT PLUCK. 影

Market State Control of the St

While riding with President Roose-

velt, her father, Miss Alice Roosevelt had a narrow escape in Washington the other day. The horses were trot-ting along Seventeenth street toward boundary, when, upon reaching de Island avenue, a lumbering Rhode herdic came upon them, frightening Roosevelt's horse so that it swerved suddenly.

The President was riding slightly in edvance, and was interfered with by the vehicle and prevented from going



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT. (The President's cldest daughter.)

to his daughter's assistance. In the meanwhile the intrepid horsewoman had gotten her steed under control.

President Roosevelt turned so quick ly that the horse seemed to stand immovable, the rider sitting erect, like a sentinel on guard. An orderly in uniform was half a square behind.

President Roosevelt has purchased the original drawing of Bernard Partridge's recent London Punch cartoon, representing the President as a Rough Rider. A reproduction of the famous picture is shown on this page.

### THROWING THE BOOMERANG.

Flight of the Australian Weapon Ana lyzed by a Scientist.

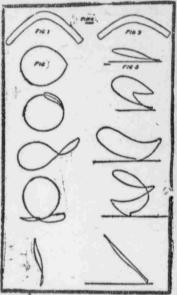
The wonderful flights of the boomerang, described by travelers, are seldom seen to-day, and, though there are many natives of Australia who can make a boomerang go to a distance of 240 feet before it returns to them, there seems to be only one trustworthy account of a much more sensational throw. According to this account a boomerang described five circles in the air, traveled to a distance of about 270 feet from the thrower and rose to a height of 135 feet.

There are two principal types of this weapon, as described by a recent experimenter. The first, shown in figure No. 1, is bent almost to a right angle, and has the cross section shown in No. 2. The cross section diminishes slightly toward the ends, and the weight is about 230 grams. The arms are twisted from the plane, like the sails of a windmill, being rotated in the direction of a righthanded screw.

A boomerang of the second type is shown in figure No. 3. It has a cross section similar to that of a boomerang | the Roman mile,

of the first type. Its arms, however, are twisted in the opposite direction, and thus involve a lefthanded rotation, On both types one side is more rounded than the other.

A boomerang of the first type is held



with the more rounded side to the left, and the concave edge forward, and is thrown in a horizontal direction. As much rotation as possible is given to it, but instead of remaining parallel to its original direction, "the plane of rotation has an angular velocity, first about the direction of translation, and second about a line in its plane perpendicular to this. The efof the latter is that the path curls to the left, while owing to the former the plane of rotation inclines over to the right, i. e., rotates in the direction of the hands of a clock facing the thrower."

After it has described nearly a complete circle the boomerang goes more slowly, and finally falls near the feet of the thrower. In figures Nos. 4 and 5 its flight is illustrated by means of projections on a horizontal and on a vertical plane. Until the velocity becomes small the up hill path is nearly straight, but the moment that point has been reached the weapon starts to return along a track close to that of the ascent.

If the thrower wishes the weapon to describe a second circle in front of him, he must cast it from him with much greater force, so that after one circle has been described it may still have sufficient velocity to make a second one. Moreover, after the weapon has described the first circle and while it is over the thrower's head the axis of rotation must point in an upward direction in front of him, for if it points behind him the subsequent path will be behind his back, and a figure of eight will become possible.

If a path with a second loop in front of the thrower is desired, a boomerang with much twist and well rounded should be chosen, and the thrower's body, while throwing it, should lean over to the left,-Chicago Record-Herald.

The Boiling Point.

It varies in different localities. On Fifth avenue the pot can hardly boil under \$60,000 a year, whereas in Brooklyn it will boil for \$1200 a year, and on the east side from \$3 to \$8 a week .- New York Times.

The word "mile" comes from the Latin "mille," a thousand. A thou-sand paces of a marching soldier made

A QUESTION OF NEED "What have you done with all money I gave you for campaign a poses?" asked Senator Sorghum. "I have put it where it was neede

answered the agent.
"That's what I thought," was disconsolate answer. "Before I can ly on getting it all placed, I suppose got to wait until you get more than need"

ANOTHER CYNIC.

"Solomon says 'In all labor there

ofit.
"I wonder if Solomon ever tore up sidewalk to get a nickle he had do

THE BRIGAND'S EXPLANATION "How did you come to reduce amount demanded as a ransom fr missionary?"

"She lectured us so eloquently on wickedness of avarice that our science forced us to a rebate."

A Curiono Custom.

A Carrious Custom.

No document can have the authority of imporial throne of Ch'na unless it beams mark placed there by the soverein. It this seal upon it, the paper become of the general Hostoter's 5-tomach Bittern have their Private Die Stamp over the of the bottle. For fifty years it has been recognized remedy for stomach, liver kidney complaints. It will cure dyspe indigestion, constipation and billiouses, prevent malaria, fever and ague.

The furrier sometimes makes the warm for his customers who don't their bills.

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